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James L. Higley Encampment No. 1, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
J. J. KELLY, Secy.
I. O. O. F.
Isaac S. Tiffany Lodge, No. 12, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall over post-office Saturday evenings. Members of the order cordially invited to attend.
J. M. FRITTER, N. G.
C. J. DOBSON, Secy.
I. O. O. F.
San Vicente Lodge, No. 6, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers invited.
WILLIAM OWENS, N. G.
J. H. MARKE, Secy.
I. A. M.
Silver City Chapter, No. 5, at Masonic Hall. Regular convocations on 2d Wednesday evening of each month. All communications invited to attend.
M. V. COX, H. P.
H. W. LUCAS, Secy.
A. F. & A. M.
Silver City Lodge, No. 8, meets at Masonic Hall, opposite Timmer House, the Thursday evening on or before the full moon each month. All visiting brothers invited to attend.
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Churches.
M. E. CHURCH.
Services at the church, Broadway, near the Court House, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
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The Threatened Cholera Invasion.
Dr. Oswald in Chautauquan for June.

The cholera statistics of the Old World prove that in the tropics (Egypt, India, Siam) the epidemic runs its course in a continuous twelvemonth; farther north in two warm seasons of six months each, and in the cities of the high latitudes sometimes in three following summers. The facilities for observing those phenomena have been greatly improved by the discovery of the chief hot-bed of the contagion, and surgeon Elliot of the British army voiced the sentiments of numerous English residents of Hindostan in the remark that the employment of a million missionaries, at the expense of half a billion pounds sterling a year, would be an excellent investment, if the enterprise should only result in stopping the ruinous pilgrimages to the shrine of Hurdwar. At intervals varying from six to twelve years countless multitudes of Hindu devotees congregate at a temple in the valley of the upper Ganges and for about two weeks devote themselves to the development of disease germs as systematically as if they had contrived to inoculate one another with smallpox virus. The time chosen for the journey is the middle of June, the rainiest and sultriest season of the year, and many pilgrims arrive in a state of far-gone exhaustion. The campus of Hurdwar is less than a mile square, and within that narrow inclosure from two and one-half million to three million devotees are huddled together in reeking tents or without any tent at all, feeding on the vilest substances and quenching their thirst with the water of a river that has been used for purposes of ablation and as the common drain of the monster camp. Thrice a day the assembled multitude crowds the temple pond of the holy stream, diving a prescribed number of times and swallowing each time about a pint of the contaminated fluid. The result is a virulent epidemic, which often, in less than a month, has spread across the peninsula like a devouring conflagration, and carried terror to the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. In the lower valley of the Ganges entire villages have been depopulated by the ravages of the disease, but that very violence tends to put a stop to the progress of the contagion; the epidemic dies out by the sheer exhaustion of the available material.

No competent pathologist will delude himself with the hope that the importation of the disease germs can be prevented altogether in a country like North America, with its thousands of uncontrollable gates of immigration, but it is, happily, certain that the malignity of the impending plague will greatly depend on the timely adoption of preventive measures and that, by the general enforcement of sanitary reforms, even good sized cities, moderately favored by topographical advantages may hope to obviate the risk of contagion altogether. In addition to the vast extent of our coast line we may mention the following circumstances as the chief predisposing causes of the threatened epidemic: The probability of a sultry summer following a severe winter and a rainy spring. The existence of crowded cities sorely unadapted to the climatic conditions of their latitude and aggravating the martyrdom of semitropical dog-days by stubborn adherence to domestic arrangements imported from the winter lands of Northern Europe. The prevalence and the reckless indulgence of the alcohol vice. The increase of immigration and mass pilgrimages to the shrine of the Columbian Exposition at the most critical time of the year. The neglected slum population of our large cities. The resistance to municipal reforms, apt to be denounced as incompatible with the privileges of "personal liberty."

These ominous facts are, however, offset by the following circumstances favoring the preservation of our national health: The general prosperity and intelligence of our population and their co-operative enthusiasm in presence of a serious danger—all strongly contrasted with the ignorance and misery-born apathy brooding over large areas of the eastern continent. The self-asserting independence of the sovereign American may obstruct the enforcement of precautionary measures, but will not only sanction, but peremptorily demand the adoption of remedial reforms. The large extent of our woodland regions with their balsamic atmosphere—next to frost the most effectual natural antiseptic. Transylvania and Thuringia, the best wooded countries of modern Europe, have repeatedly escaped epidemics raging north and south of their borders, and the entire area of our central Alleghenies may hope to enjoy a similar immunity. Besides, our national territory includes extensive table lands that lower the temperature of the summer season beyond the contagion point. With the observance of a few simple precautions the natives of isolated highland districts can be equally safe. When the epidemic of southern Russia was at its height, hundreds of Circassian mountaineers made good wages in the coal-oil city of Baku, on the Caspian, where they would work all the morning on the wharves, peddle water or dig graves in the afternoon, and return to their hills before dark. Then, and not until then, they broke their fast—experience having convinced them that they could even dispense with water, if they strictly abstained from food, till they had shaken the dust of the contaminated city from the soles of their feet. They could not help breathing the infected atmosphere, but their absolute immunity established the fact that the contagion of cholera cannot be communicated by means of the respiratory organs.

It is not uncommon for individuals who don't know what they are talking about to set down the interest of the bank as hostile to and at variance with interests and welfare of the rest of the community. Nothing can be farther from truth. When the community is prosperous the banks do much better than when times are disastrous. These financial troubles which periodically come upon us are produced by an undue expansion of the credit system. Men do not pay as they go, but run in debt; prices are rising; they think they can see where, by running in debt, they can make a good thing. Thousands do this, and the volume of bills and checks afloat becomes very great. By and by some prominent house cannot pay its notes, then confidence becomes shaken and everybody wants those who owe them to pay up at once. Many go to the wall, and a panic, with all its evils, ensues.—The Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly.

The magnificent telescope which was in position at the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., has been removed from its position, and it is more than probable that astronomical observations will never again be taken from that point. The observatory was established ten years ago by H. H. Warner, who made an assignment recently, and was in charge of Prof. Lewis Swift, an astronomer of world-wide reputation.—Indianapolis Times.

Silver City, perched up high in the mountains, is a most delightful place during the summer. Those who attend the coming Silver Convention to be held there in July will have the opportunity to appreciate this fact. Then the citizens of the city named in honor of the white metal are proverbial for their genuine, open-handed hospitality, which they have displayed to political parties and secret orders when ever the opportunity has been afforded them. Those who attend the Silver Convention will have a most enjoyable occasion as well as aid the good cause.—Albuquerque Democrat.

Is Electricity Sour?
New York Sun.
Physicians explain in an interesting fashion the fact that the electric current when applied to the tongue seems to taste sour. The gustatory or tasting nerves, according to the doctors, are industrious and well meaning little things, and although it is not their business to take cognizance of any impression made by touch, they do their best to look after anything that happens to come their way. Thus when subjected to the electric current they telegraph the fact in their own language to the brain, and as their language is exclusively that of taste, they inform the brain that the electric current is sour. The ordinary unscientific citizen, having confidence in the stories told by his gustatory nerves, really believes that the electric current has an acid taste.

After making due allowance for tides and currents the marine inspectors on board the New York on her trial trip have worked out the calculation that her speed was twenty-one knots per hour. It was thought she was a half knot faster. Twenty-one miles will pass muster in comparison with any war vessel of like size in the world. Had the United States a dozen such powerful crafts, our rank would go up among the nations as a naval power. As no embarrassments threaten we have leisure enough to complete the naval programme on which we have entered.

The champion liar has been found at last. He resides at Ferguson Falls, Minn., and is connected with the editorial staff of the Journal of that place. A recent issue of that paper says that a farmer of that place raised a thousand bushels of popcorn last year and stored it in a barn. The barn caught fire, the corn began to pop and filled a ten acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture had defective eyesight, saw the corn, thought it was snow, and laid down and froze to death.

Chemists now turn scrap iron into tin, old bones into lucifer matches, the savings of the blacksmith shop into Prussian blue, fuel oil into oil of apples and pears, the drainage of cow houses into fashionable perfumery, beggars' rags into pilot coats, cesspool filth into ammonia, and tar waste into aniline dyes and saccharine. In Paris they first utilize rats to clear the flesh from the bones of carcasses, then kill the rats, use up the fir for trimmings, skins for gloves and thigh bones for toothpicks.

In a coal mine unused for three years, in Plaingrove township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, John Martin, exploring for minerals for the Juniata Land Company, found the skeleton of a man chained to a post in one of the rooms. The remains are supposed to be those of John Baird, a soldier who disappeared while on a furlough during the war. He came home to visit his sick wife, found her dead and became insane. The skeleton will be interred beside the body of his wife.

The American Enquirer says: "American pig irons are gradually displacing the English and Scotch products in central and western Canada. At Montreal, where the foreign irons are landed, they have the advantage in price, but when the cost of land transportation is added it becomes impossible to sell it in competition with American iron made in Ohio and Pennsylvania."

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The banking system of the world dates from the establishment of the Bank of England, about one hundred and seventy-five years ago.

At the coming commencement of Roanoke College, Virginia, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, said to be one of the best speakers in his class, will be graduated.

According to the report of Director General Davis to the National World's Fair Commission, \$33,243,930.55 has already been raised for the fair.

A bulletin of the geological survey shows the production of minerals and mineral substances in Canada last year to have been \$19,500,000.

William W. Thomas, who died in Elizabeth, N. J., last week was the only survivor of New York's delegation in the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency.

During the twelve months ending April 30, 1893, the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States was \$848,594,427, and of the imports \$926,151,988. During the same period the excess of gold exported over the imports was \$90,497,699.

A yellow pine on the banks of Rogue River, southern Oregon, contained, according to a rough estimate, about eighty thousand acorns, which have been driven into its bark by the California woodpecker. The acorns, thus strongly stored, are not valued so much as articles of food direct as for the worms which are afterwards found in the decaying portions of the acorn kernels.

Some notion of the vastness of the western forests may be had from the fact that a new logging camp just established at the headwaters of the Skagit River, in Washington, is under contract to turn out an average of about a million feet every month. Five camps on the Skagit will turn out 25,000,000 feet of fir logs alone this year.—New York Sun.

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